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Amounting Candidates for any Office of honor or profit, TWENTY DOLLARS, to be paid before the nu-

nouncement is published:
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From the Augusta Constitutionalist. The Provisional Covernor of South-Cavolina.

BENJAMIN F. PERRY. Provisional Governor of South Carolina is one of the most prominent men of that State, and his appointment will no doubt be acceptable to all classes of

the people.
In politics his views have always been c areative, and his name has long been consected with the conservative party of South Carolina.

As a member of the State Legislature and of Congress, Mr. Perry deprecated any measures tending to lead to a division of the United States.

During the Tariff and Nullification excitement in South Cavoling, Mr. Perry, it we remember aright, was one of the members from Greenville District in the State Legisla. ture. Here he brought himself prominently before the people of the whole State, by his vigorous opposition to the Nullification policy, and his elequent appels in behalf of the Union. Subsequently he represented his District in Congress, and while there, his career was in keeping with his anteceden's al-

ways acting with the conservative party.

Mr. Perry did all he could to prevent the secession of South Carolina, but when the fat had gone forth he gave his adherence to a cause, the occurrence of which he worked earnestly to prevent, and accepted the position of a District Judge.

Like Aiken, Poyce and other distinguished citizens of South Carolina, Mr. Perry's political career has been distinguished by a consistent, bonest and manly opposition to the advocate of separation and a rincere desire to upbold the national government. The people of South Carolina, have value to resional Governor. Whilst supporting the United States Government, he will be true to the interests of Carolina and her citizens.

The proclamation of President Johnson appointing the Honorable Benjamin F. Per-Provisional Governor of South Carolina, I is in precisely the same terms and language as those by which civil Government and Govpriors have been proclaimed for this and the other rehabilitated States. It is dated the thirteenth day of June, 1865.

The following is the clause containing the appointment of Mr. Perry:

Now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the pn pose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, deniestic tranquillty insured, and lovel chizens protected in all their rights of lite, liberty and property, I, Andrew Johnson, President of United States, and commander-in-chief, of the army and navy of the United States, do hereby appoint Benjamin F. Perry, of South Carolina, provisional governor of the State of South Carolina, whose duty it shall be at the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for a convention comtion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the puriose of altering or amending the consti-rution thereof; and with authority to exer-cise, within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such tl . Federal government, and to present such publican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to proter ion by the United States against invasion, rection, and domestic violence; provided is any election that may be hereafter he i for choosing delegates to any State convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector or shall be elligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the outh of amnesty, as set forth in the Presid 's proclamation of May 29th, A. D., 1865, a: is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of South Carolina in force immediately before the sev exteeth (17th) day of November, A. D., 1860, the date of the so-called ordinance of seces cion; and the said convention, when convened, or the legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of : e electors, and the eligibility of persons to bold office under the constitution and laws of the State, a power the people of the seve-cal States composing the Federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time.

Serious Affair in the Marker.

On Saturday evening a very serious dis-turbance took place in the market, causing a great deal of excitement, and resulting in the of three others, a Zouave and two colored men. The particulars, as reported, are as

A small squad of Zonaves had been ordered on police duty at the market. One of them, while patroling the middle market came into collision with a party consisting, it is said, of a number of the 11st U. S. C. T. and the 54th Massachusetts Volunteers, (colored,) in addition to a number of outsiders. The Zouave sent for assistance, when the squad came up, and afterwards the whole Company on police daty arrived from their quarters at the Pavilion Hotel, when the market was cleared.

In the melee, which occurred previous to the arrival of the company, the colored sol die's fired a volley among the crowd, killing a well-known respectable colored man nam-ed James Bing, budly wounding in the head Corporal Bietry, of the Zonaves, and severely wounding two other colored men. In the fight stones and bricks, &c., were liberally used. The autortunate deceased, at the time sell ag eggs. The Zonaves, after the volley, will be held responsible for the sets of guerrillas. ma e a charge, dispersing the colored troops.

I is also reported that the Corparai of the 51tu Massachusetts, who marched his sauad to the market without orders, was intoxicated. and has been put under arrest. He ciaims that he went there to quell the disturbance.

During Saturday night several disturbances ing to the most exaggerated reports, most who went in search of cotton were murdered. of which, after vigilant search, we are ena-bled to state were entirely without founds

On Sunday afternion one of the Zouaves, it is stated, was imprisoned in a store on

sion was threatened. It fortunately passed Engencia Zabertiser. sion was threatened. It fortunately passed off, however, with no other demonstration than one shot, fixed by a Zonave, at a colored been released before their arrival,

General Hatch, who was riding by at the time of the disturbance, was very netive in dispersing the crowds and preventing the large gatherings .- Charleston Courier, 11th

THE ADVERTISER.

JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR. WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1865,

" Bolivar." Our readers will be entertained, interested and instructed by a perusal of the article in our paper of to-day, headed "Brazil." We are happy to say that the accurate and well-posted author will furnish se with one or two more communications on the same subject, in which he will considerably elaborate this now important matter.

Death of a Brave Confederate Soldier. His aged and surely-bereaved mother Mrs. KLIV. CHRISTIAN, our worthy and universally respected townswoman, has very recently heard of the death of her youngest son, BEAUPORT W. CHRIS-Tran, a member of Co. D, 14th Regt., and a soldier who during the whole course of the war, distinguished himself for bravery and merit. He had been a prisoner at Newport News since the end of the war, and while confined there, had been ill. Being liberated, he got es far as Charleston on his way home, and there died, on the first lay of the present month. Our whole community mourns the death of this gallant and war-worn soldier, and feels the deepest sympathy for his venerable and widowed mother.

Rare and Beautiful Tomatoes. Rev. Marion W. Saus most kindly sends us (not as editor, but as neighbor) very wonderfully une Tomatees-huge in size, particularly beautiful in shape and selor, and so delicious that they teste mere like a fruit than a vegetable. He has picked one Tomato this season which weighed a pound and two ounces. He did not tell us so, but from the specimens we have seen, we credit every word of it. We tell of these magnificent Tomathes that every body may make a rush for seed. In this case, we expect Mr. S. will not thank us. Some people may imagine that they have as tine Tematoes as these, but they are catirely mis-

Woe to Cora Stealers.

Two or three negroes have been reported to the Provost Marshall at 17 place for stealing green oorn. Their guilt was proved, and we are informed that their punishment is to be very severe: something like two or three weeks in prison, with a single biscuit and a balf cup of water per day by way of refreshment, and frequent street sweeping by way of recreation. Tell the tale, all you who can read it, so that others, covetous of their neighbor's green corn; may he deterred.

Still they Come.

His friends have been extremely pleased to velcome home Mr. John F. KENNY, who has been for several months a prisoner at Hart's Island, in the vicinity of New York. This gontleman has been ferfully ill during his captivity, and comes, to us looking more doud then live; nevertheless, be is improving rapidly. Mr Wit. W. WHITE, formerly of Edgefield, larely of the 18th Georgie Regiment, has also returned to our towp, from Newport News, where he has been long confined. We are glad that in these trouble us times, he finds a welcome refuge in his old home.

Hodges & Jennings.

In another eviama will be found the advertisewell known to need by introduction to the publie at our hands. They are old and honered friends of overybody about these parts : and everebed; who trades with them will assuredly be dealt with in the most strictly honest and gentlemanner. It is also unnecessary for us to allude more than incidentally to their proficiency sa I State to its constitutional relations to and correctness as practical druggists. See their

Extremely Obliged.

We tender wany thanks to Ex-Gov. PICKERS. Mr. BARON HOLMES. Col. M. FRAZIER. Mr. J. F. SCHIRMER, and Messra. ATEINSON & SERCUT for useful and valuable papers, cent us by them during the past week.

Trial of Mr. Davis.

The World's Washington special, of the 11th, seys that, it is now regarded as quite certain that a special Military Commission will soon be instituted for the trial of Jeff. Davis on charges of complicity in the assassination. The discovery of additional evidence involving Davis, is said to be the cause of the transfor from a civil to a military tribunal.

Flattering Invitation to a Baker.

One or two leading citizens of our town have bidden us invite a raker to Edgefield. They say the demand for an individual of this calling is very great and the opening a splendid one. And so we believe ourself. In these times, when so many people work by the day, a great many have no time to stop and bake bread. So come along, you man with the apron on, and sleeves rolled up, and cap on your head, and fat puffy hands, and person-slightly bespattered with flour from head to foot. Come and provide Edgefield people with the staT of life. No doubt you will do rastly well, and accommulate great drawers full of althy lucre-and live and love as comfortably as you would in any other forlorn, broken-down old

Abraham Lincoln on Negro Suffrage. In his discussion with Judge Douglas, before

the people of Illinois. Abraham Lincoln said : "My opinion is that the different States have the power to make a negro a citizen, under the Constitution of the United States if they cheose The Dred Scott decision decides that they have not that power. If the State of Illinois had that power. " I should be entored to the exercise of it." Aud again :

"Judge Dougles has said to you that he has not been able to get from me an answer to the question whether I am in favor of negro citizenship. So far as I know, the judge never asked me that question before. He shall have no econ-sion to ever ask it again, for I tell him very frank-ly that I am no. in favor of negro citizenship."

General Skeridan has issued orders inviting all Texas refugees to return home and resume possession of their property. Home gnard organihe was shot, was at his stand engaged in rations will not be permitted, and the citizens

Secretary Wolles has issued an order reducing the navy from a war to a peace establishment. He thinks this will reduce the navy from .5.000 men to 12,000 or 15,000.

The Haruld's New Origins correspondent says the town of Franklin, La. was sacked by occurred in other portions of the city, lead guerrillas recently. Five U. S. treasury agents The President has appointed John Hardy,

Esq., la'e editor, of the Solma Sentinel, United States Marshal for the Southern District of that State. Mr. Hardy is one of the faithful who ad. (Va) News states, was ordered by Secretary Stan-King afreet. A party of his command at Richmond offered to the Union, and was indicted it no less ton. Gan Ord, in command at Richmond offered ing of it started to release him, and, on then five comptles by the late Wm. L. Yanger, for hi raignation rather than execute the order, for hife. "They are nominated by provincial reaching the place, broke open the door. This denouncing his treason is attempting to prompt. Ger treat then interfered, and the order of the ben to at ther excitement and another colli- tate the cotton States into a revolution. | arrest was recalled,

Provisional Governor Perry. Hen. B. F. PERRY, of Greenville, has been appointed Provisional Governor of the State of man, the ball passing directly over the lat-ter's head. The imprisoned comrade had ar is new in Washington, whether he has gone, State, especially in the up country, as a Brw, able and consistent politician; a conscientions and unwavering lover of the old Union. Shout the year 1835, he represented the 5th Congressional District. Since then, he has filled many important public places, with henor to bimself and adof age; married Miss M'Call, an elegant and ored member of the Protestant Epicopal Church. At the breaking up of the war, he was filling the office of Judge of the District Court for the State of South Carolina; to which office he had been Magnara who had been elected Gayerner of the State. The salary of Governor PERRY will be (or so at least is Gov. SHARKEY'S, of Mississippi) at the rate of three thousand dollars a fear, beginning from the date of his appointment. We presume Gov. Penny will return as soon as por-

> "I will Speak Daggers to him, but use None."

> sible to South Carolina and issue his preclame-

tion. From his antecedents we may expect of

him a firm, wise, and efficient administration,

Last week we wrote and published a piece, in which we criticized the matter and spirit of Rev. Dr. FRENCH's late specali before the freedmen of Edgefield. A certain paragraph in the said piece, that in which we said had it not been for the fear of being bayonetted or cast into prison we should have hurled a stone at the speaker's head, has been objected to by the Federal officerain command in Edgefield; and we have been warned to set the matter straight. Capt. METCALF explained to us politely, yot firmly, the mischie ous tendency of the said paragraph, and we could not help being convinced that it was unwise and mischievous. And indeed, truth to say, wethought so the moment we saw it fairly in print; we regarded it as not only violent and unnecessary, but regretted it as somewhat egotistical Now, by stating that Capt. METCALF warned as to set this matter straight, we do not mean to sel to our readers: You see we are doing only what the strong arm of military law compels us to lo. Not by any means. We only wish to set the whole matter before the patrons of the Advertises. We have taken the oath of allegiance, and wested not take it sulkily or sullenly; we meant, and still mean, to abide by its every letter-as dos every honest wan and gentleman. Nor are we agrumbler or a secret disloyalist. Nor would we, or any one connected with it, make our paper a fementer of discord, an assassin sheet, or anything of the kind. None of us are in the slightest degree of that tempor, or in that line.

And in the piece to which we allude, we inadvertently conveyed the impression that the soldiers present on the occasion were armed. This we regret more than anything else. We did not perceive that they were without their arms; and the fact was not called to our attention until after the publication of our paper. Of course it is due to the Federal officers commanding in Edgefield, to state that they did not send their soldiers to this speech with arms in their hands.

And now, to finish this matter, we hope forever, it is due to ourself to say that we have not the slightest feeling of malevolence towards Dr. FRENCH. We said with the most perfect honesty, and we say it thus again, that we meant to warn him of the errors which would surely blot and mar bis present labors. And although be have sat at the head of this piece, a line from Hamlet which speaks of daggers, yel the governmentle-

Newspapers. That the United States Government intends t carry out thoroughly, every principle of justice in its use and under its centrol now in the South, we do not for a moment doubt. It has already ex hibited praiseworthy indications of its policy in that respect. We have with much satisfaction noticed recently the resteration by government, of the ravious Railroads and sundry other private property throughout the South to their legal representatives and owners. This, we consider right, just, and at least conciliatory. For government to pursue any contrary policy, in our cpinion at this time would be at once to publish acts violative of its character for equity, and of its avowed generous and magnanimous feelings toward s crushed and fallen people. We do not believe that it will. . To encourage, restore and foster concord, prosperity and happiness among all classes and professions of our people, we believe will be the aim of our gevernment, and that that aim will be steadily and respectfully pursued. While therefore, we have been much pleased with the nets and straightforward and constitutional course of President Jounson that far, in his official life, and with his integrity and unbending determination to do what he feels to be right in all things, we yet have to learn of the first step taken by proper authority, to restore to their rightful waers the many Southern Newspapers, which have been for some time past, and are new, in the possession and under the centrol of government. These papers, to all intents and purposes are private property, and aided the lute Southern Confederacy in our opinion, not near as much, as did the now restored Southern Railroads, upon which the armies and munitions and paraphernalis of war of the late Confederacy were constantly transported. The damages sustained by newspaper proprietors by the stoppage and the conversion of their journals into other channels of use, cannot de estimated. By this course their employment or business coased. By it also; their support and the support of their families coased. Besides, in the restoration of this property, now that the war is over, the ends of government can as well and as cheaply be subserved through its proprietors, as they ever have been, or ever can be through the direct agents or employees of government themselves. With these remarks then, which are penned in no spirit of dictation, we hope it will soon be our privilege and pleasure to chronicle, the complete re-instation of every Southern Newspaper Praprietor, in all the rights and ownership in any Newspaper to which he would have been entitled, had not the fortunes and demands of a state of war deprived him of them.

A KING FOR CANADA .- It is stated that a elan has been matured in England to avoid all cause of difficulty with the United States about Canada, by making British America an independent kingdom, with a monarch elected by the people, his throne to be guaranteed by several European powers besides England-Belgium. Holland, Denmark and Greece, for example. With these potentates supporting the King of Canada, and a simifor league of Emperors supporting the Emperor of Mexico, it is hoped by the people of the other side that the world may swing on smoothly for the remainder of its years.

The arrest of Gen. Lee, the Petersburg

For the Advertisor.

Brazil. The Empire of Brazil, situated between Intifudes 4° 23' North and 32 45' South, and longitudes 31 50' Enstand 730 20' Wood, in Bext to Ruswe presume, to take the cath of office, nat receive fia and China, the largest in the world, having an more than ten pounds sterling,) is entitled to vote: 22d June, 1365, at or a protracted and most paintentions. He is well known throughout our area of 3,000.460 square miles and 68,28 is quare but monks and domestic servants are excluded in illness, Mrs. TRANCISE, URDIFFIN, wife State, especially in the up country, as a law, able miles larger than the territory of the American from the frenchise." The Roman Catholic is the of S. B. Guirrin, Esq., agos 35 was end 17days. and honest man; a distinguished lawyers a sound Union. The very Silvas or lowgrounds of the Amoron and its tributaries are six times larger than France, and the whole Empire about feurteen times as large. Its coast line is possibly more than 4,000 miles in extent, and two of its sides facing to the Atlantic, together with the vuntage to his State. He is about fifty-five years, trade winds, its wast kivers, the Amazon, the Parana, the St. Francisco, the Mederia, the Rio accomplished low-country lady; and is an hou- Negro, and their numerous tributaries, render it the best watered, and most fertile and productive country on the glober. These causes, and its peculiar configuration, the indentation of its surface by hills and mountain-ranges, it being nearly appointed by Mr. Davis, to all the place of Judge | equally divided between upland and lowland, inpart to it the most salubrious and delightful climate, and afford to its inhabitants the blessings and the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, besides a of perpetual spring. When it is seen that the Eastern, Southern, and Central portions have an tion, which is established throughout the Empire. elevation of 2000, 2599; 4000 and 6000 feet, above the level of the sea, with mountains, ranging in height, from 5,757 to 5000 and more feet, while the mean hight of the whole country is 700, and the Northern, Central, and all the lower portions are intersected and irrigated with streams, that might supply the wants of a continent, and bear on theirbosoms, the commerce and productions of this pointed by the Emperor. teeming earth, our astonishment coases at the information afforded by travellors and explorers of every grade, that the mean temperature, of this unrivalled territory, the entire year round, averages from 72° to 86° Fahrenheit, equalling the temperature of the milder days of our loveliest

springs. An intelligent reader need only to consult the map of the world; to be assured of the strongest propositions here stated, and though the accounts given by surveyors, cosmopolites, writers and residents, as to the climate; healthfuluers and fertility of Brazil are marvellous indeed, still he is bound to credit them. The causes for all this are mapped out before him, and "he that runs, may read,"

Nature liss accomplished every thing here, in. one of her grandest, most glorious moeds. The ing with turtle and fish, and every swimming thing that is needful for the wants of man. The productions of the earth are as varied, valuable, and abundant as the great laws of the Creation can admit of, and yet there are no carthquakes and commotions in the bowels of the earth to destroy our sense of security, or remind us of the vanity of human enterprise, and the furtility of human hope and prowess.

This favored region already exports two-thirds of the Coffee for the supply of the whole, world. Sugar, Molasses, Cotton, Tobacco, Indigo, Indian Corn, Wheat, Rice, Potatoes, Plantains, Bananas, Oranges, Lemons, Yams, Yenkas, Beans, Onions, Cabbages, Chocolate, Pineapples, Chivimoyers, Tunas, and every excellent, useful, and luscious grain, vegetable and fruit, are raised on the plantations and in the fields everywhere. The forests abound in ship timber, in the india-rubber tree, the Brazil nut tree, in dyewoods, Rosewood, Mahogany, in the most beautiful and costly timber of every description, in medicinal plants, and barks, and roots, the Sarsaparilla, Peruvian bark, the Vanilla Bean, and poppers, spices, and perfumes of exquisite odor.

The generous earth displays, in her bosom, in the beds of her rivers, and on the sides and tops of her mountains, mines of gold and silver, of plating and diamonds, of salt and coal, which have hitherto proved inexhaustible, and the richost gems and rubies flash and sparkle in the gers at our hands, or tongue, or pen, or teachings. While the variety, hence the constituted plains. are covered with innumerable hords of cattle and wild horses. The cereals and products necessary for the support of man, grow rankly and profusely around his habitations almost without culture, the restoration of private rights and property in and he appears to have no other law than to arise, and garner up, and kill, and oat.

The fostering and divine hand of God is visibly displayed in lavishing blessings of every kind upon this mighty domain, and this rising Empire. She was discovered May 3d, 1500, by Pincon, became a Colony of Portugal, almost the smallest king dom in Europe; and so jealous was that country of this brightest jewel in her crown, that she utterly excluded her from all intercourse with the rest of the world until 1808, when by the invasion of the French, the Portuguese Regent was compelled to fly his Kingdom with the royal insiguia, and take up his residence in this much abused dependency. In consequence of the royal residence, the ports of Brazil were thrown open to the commerce of the world. In 1815 she was made an integral part of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Algaries and Brazil. In 1622 she declared her independence of Portugal, and in 1825, after having been soknowledged by other states of Europe and America, her independence was acquiesced in by Portugal herself, and she took her rank among the sovereign pewers of the world.

Since then, she has run the race of empire with the most prosperous of nations, and has distanced all competitors except the United States of North America. Her population has rapidly increased from about two to seven millions; her commerce has doubled every ten years; she has vanquished all her enemies in the field; she is excelling in learning, arts, and arms, -in social as well as material prosperity, and can proudly claim position among the most considerable and important powers both of the new and the old world. Her public debt is only five millions of pounds sterling, and her credit is equal to that of England herself, while she is honored, beloved, and trusted by all nations. Looking at such transcendant results, it is nat-

ural for us to inquire by what agencies the Almighty has brought them about. And these agencies, as well as the finger of a kind Providence, are apparent in the admirable Constitution and Government of the country. All the other South American, Central American, and even North American Colonies, of Spanish origin, were run wild with notions of freedom and democracy. They attempted to imitate the political system of the United States, in opposition to the genius and qualifications of their inhabitants, and the traditions of their races. The consequence has been Revolutions and Pronunciamentos without number: wars, insurrections, bloodshed, murder, robbery, rapine, ruin and decay. The councils of Brazil, on the contrary, were directed by enpreme wisdom. They consulted history, the experience of mankind, and the capabilities, tastos and habits of their people. The government is a limited or Constitutional monarchy. The crown of the Empire is hereditary in the family of its present excellent severeign, of the royal house of Brageuza. But the functions of the Emperor are limited by law. He is aided and advised by a responsible Ministry, and pessesses, like the President of the United States, a suspensive vote upon legislative preceedings. The Legislative which another offered to stock. power of the country, as well as of each province. is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate consists of 55 members chosen electors, in triple lists, from which three candidates are submitted to the Emperor, who selects

one." Representation is based on population, and the House or Chamber of Deputies consists of 112 members, elected by the people, every four years, "and every male citizen, of full fig., if be enjoys an income of one hundred indres, (a little Dire of Consumption, in this Village, on the pretailing religion, but all forms of Christianity. How gloomy the reflection that, in the death of are permitted and protected. Religion was free, this beloved woman, so much of comity wealth, of are permitted and protected. Religion as free. The Press is free, and is represented by 32 well conducted journals. Education is free. There ing, warm affection, is gone from amongst us, and is a school in every town, to which all the citizens gone forever! The character of the deceased was admirable in all its parts, and yet beautiful in its have free admission, and two universities, one at Sao Pante, and the other at Pernamenco. Slavery is legalized in a mitigated form, every slave having the right by law of going before a magis-

trate, of fixing his price, and of purphasing his have the privilege of the Habeas Corpus and the place of the dead. Trial by Jury. The Judiciary is composed of Provincial Courts, the High Court of Appeals, novel kind of Court called the Court of Concilia and which is perhaps the most important of all others, since no cause can be carried into the regular Courts of law-without being first submitted to this for arbitration and friendly settlement.

The government of the Provinces, or States, of which there are 20, is similar to that of our States, except that the Governors or Presidents are ap-

And to crown, all, Brazil has a most accom plished Court, and a nobility of four titles, Marquis; Count, Viscount and Baron, which are not hereditary, but conferred alone for public services, and distinguished merit.

I have thus presented to the reader the outines of one of the noblest Constitutions ever inspired of Heaven, or devised by man, and given him a faint description of an Empire, which is destined to transcend the wealth and grandeur of Babylon, or Persia, or Canthage, or Rome, or Russia, or England, or of any nation that ever grew and flourished on the face of the earth. BOLIVAR. THE VIEW

PUBLIC MEETING.

EBORFIELD C. H., S. C., July 15th, 1865. At a preliminary meeting of the citizens, held woods are full of game, and the rivers are tesm- in the Willage, on this day, it was resolved that a Mass Meeting of the people of the whole District be requested to assemble here on the first Monday in September next, to consider as to the expediency, and as to the best means, of introducing White Labor into the country, to supply the deficiency consequent upon the emancipation of our slaves.

JOSEPH ABNEY, Sec'ry.

DISGRACEFUL .- About 9 o'clock last night, a man wearing the shoulderstraps of a Second Lientenant in the United States Army, was seen walking in company with a black woman on the public streets. A crowd of soldiers followed them for some distance and on arriving at the corner of 9th and Chestnut streets, provoked the Lieutenant into stopping and quarrelling with them, he offering to whip any one of the party. A large crowd collected in a few minutes to witness the affair, which was disgraceful in the extreme. A number of the party were armed with bayonets and short swords, two negroes in particular flourishing their weapons in a very hreatening manner.

Portunately, the interposit on of some offi-

cer prevented any outbreak, and the lieutenant with his companion started off. They were fellowed again by the same soldiers, and were seen to enter a little hut on the corner of 6th and Railroad streets. Guards were immediately procured, and the officer and his paramour caught in flagrante delicte, and in the costume of the Fejee Islanders. By this time another large crowd had again colstole the woman's shoes, when a fight ensued between her and the gnards, she refusing to walk through the mud in her bare feet, but finally the disgusting scene was terminated by the guards marching off both of the cul-prits and lodging them in the guard house. We had no idea previous to witnessing what we have faintly described, that human nature could descend to such depths of shamefulness.

The Negro Population.

-Chattanooga Gazette, 2d inst.

The Black Republican, a paper very well edited by a black clergyman at New Orleans, contains a correspondence between a committee of the Freedmen and the editor, on the prospects of the black population of the South. From the reply of the editor we copy the following paragraphs:

The colored man and the white man cannot live together in this country; they must and will have to separate, unless the Congress of the Nation shall give them a place to themselves, for as it was with Abraham and Lot, so it is with us, the sooner we seek a home for our rising generation, the better it will

be for us.
Our final destiny, as far as I can dimly see, is that in three hundred years it will be a rare thing to see a colored man in this country. Like the Indian, our race in this couns try is destined to become extinct, unless we move to ourselves. And after we shall have obtained the right of suffrage, I shall strongly advocate a treaty, stipulation bet een the United States and our race, whereby we may live under the United States flag, but b apart to ourselves, and even then we become dissatisfied, for there is no historian that can point out an instance where two nations have

ever lived together happily.

One power must rule, and the other will not be pleased; and if we don't separate, in less than three hundred years the colored man in this country will be a color between the Canadian Indian and the inhabitants of India. This country, gentlemen, is not ours in my opinion and as the question has been asked by a party of freedmen, the above is my answer to the same. I could write a work upon this question, had I the means to put it in

circulation.

The immigration of the white race from Europe must increase, whilst the immigration of the black race must decrease, as the slave trade has been stopped, and the result is the African race in this country will finally run out, and all the property we may accumulate for our rising generation will avail as nothing unless we obtain a resting place of our own. Moreover, experience teaches that no two races can live together, happily under one flag when they both are properly educated. Therefore, gentlemen, my importial opinion is, that this country is not our home.

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE. -Gen. Lee and family left this city last evening, says the Richmond Republic, for Carterwille, Cumberland county, near which place they will occupy, for the summer, a cottage on a small farm. A large number of farms, in different parts of Virginia have been offered as presents to General Lee, but he has, in every case refused to accept them. During this week, a citizen of Richmond proffered him. one of the finest farms in Orange county,

257 The military authorities at Washington ave concluded to deliver the bodies of the executed assassins to their friends. The remainder of the convicted conspirators will be sent to Albamy prison for life.

OBITUARY.

" Blensed are the pure in heart, for they shall

moral worth, of indy-like and Christian secom-plishment, of domestic adorpment, and of tovadmirable in all its parts, and yet benuffed in its simplicity. Here was a generous and a charitable nature, of sweet and cheorful temper, and of gushing influences, whilst her kindly and amiable deportment betokened the gentler emotions of her heart, and made her the delight of the family and social circle. And yet true gifted, she has been removed from her home and her loved engaged. Judicial proceedings are public, and the people and now quietly slumbers in the silent resting

> "But not in cruelly, nor in wrath, The Reaper came that day;
> "Twas an Angel visited the green earth,
> And took our friend away."

For many long and weary months previous she had been dying, slowly dying of consumption—delusive, wasting, decaying consumption. Best-less nights, racking paine, burning flushes, breathings short and quick, told us, alsa kee plainly, that her gentle life was ebbing—slowly chiling to its final flaw. Kind friends and kindred awaited around her suffering couch—the physicians's skill was unceasingly rendered in her behalf,—the aged mother, affectionate sisters, the fould husband and mother, affectionate sisters, the foul husband and devoted children, answered her every want, but at last Death claimed his prize, and her pure spirit took its flight to the realms of the Great Eternal—where no shadow of sorrow now dusks the radiance of her brow, but where, with angels, beneath the jusper lights of Heaven, her earph feet are treading the golden streets of the New Jerusalem. She is happy there. Let us not therefore lament her demise, but rather rejoice therefore lament her demise, but rather rajoice that her sufferings are over, ever remembering her many virtues; and thus remembering ear wandering footsteps will be guided, through faith in the blessed Redeemer, from the mists of earth to the bright and lasting joys of heaven.

For many years she had been a most consistent member of the Baptist Church, exemplifying her faith in Christ by a truly pieus life and an humble Christian depo tment. Charity was her cowning virtue. As the was are ready to cheer cowning virtue.

ing virtue, as she was ever ready to cheer up and take the hand of the friendless; sympathise with these in affliction; and at all times endeavored to diffuse joy and sunshine on these around her. And tiving such a life, she was prepared when the summous came, and entity yielded up her spirit into the arms of Him in whom she had so long

When the storm on the hills is abroad, So her spirit bath flown from this world of unrest,

To repose on the bosom of God."

In laying this humble tribute on the grave of the departed, the writer will not invade the sanctuary of her own fireside to delinente the milder qualities by which she so endeared and made pleasant the relations of home. Their memory is best preserved in the hearts of the deeply stricken

And now, farewell, FARRIE dear; in life we loved thee well, in death, we will long revere thy memory. FELL asleep in Jesus, May 23d, 1865, REBEC-

CA ELBERTA BLAND, daughter of J. A. and S. A. Bland, aged Lyear and 8 months "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of

Important Notice.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EDGEFIELD, S. C., July 15th, 1865.

The Commissioners of Roads for Edgefield District,

A RE hereby authorized to call out from the 24th inst. until the 30th inst., ALL MEN, White and Freedmen, between the ages of 16 and 45, to repair the Reads in this District. Each Commissioner will have authority in the section in which he has previously served. All defaulters to be reported at this Office. The Public Reads for the last few years hav-

ing been much neglected, it is imperative on all liable to Road duty to turn out with prempiness For the above purpose. CHARLES W. HOOPER,

1st Lieut. 3nd U. S. C. T., and Provest Marshal. June 23

Fresh Arrivals!

HODGES & JENNINGS have just re-CALOMEL VERMITTIGE CREAM TARTER, SULP. MORPHINE, SODA, CASTOR OIL,

QUININE, OPTUM. SWEET OIL, CHLOROFORM, BORAX, DOVERS POWDERS, COPPERAS, SULPHUR, MADDER, PTS. NITRE, IPECAC. - CAMPHOR. BLACK PEPPER,

NIT. SILVER, Stick, SPICE. CINNAMON STICK. GUM ARABIC. FANCY ARTICLES.

COLOGNE, BEAR'S OIL, POMADE. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, Pine and Coarso Combs, Hair and Tooth Brushes,

Toilet Soap, Segars, Gum Drans. Stool Pens and Holders, English Matches, &c.

Professional Notice. MESSRS. BACON & BUTLER will practice in the Courts of Law and Equity in this

ate. JOHE E BACON, M. C. BUTLER. 23, 3m 27

DR. WALTER HILL, PHYSICIAN. RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the citi-zens of Edgefield and surrounding vicinity. Office at the late residence of Onan. Wannaw. July 11

IOSIAH SIBLEY & SONS. COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, Will give their personal attention to the

STORAGE AND SALE OF COTTON AND OTHER PRODUCE. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. 1m28 .

Strayed or Stolen,

ROM Mrs. Spann's stables, in the village of Edgefield, on the night of the 11th instant, a BAY HORSE, five years old, and at that time somewhat lame from sticking a nail in left hand foot. A reasonable reward will be paid for the recovery of said horse. 10

For Sale,

Augusta, June 29th,

A SETT OF COTTAGE FURNIA TURE, consisting of a Bedstead, Bureau,
Wardrobe, Wash-Stand, Table, Chairs and Rocker. Also, a first rate Draft and Saddle HORSE.
Will be sold either for species or barter for Cotton. Apply at this Office.

July 11 23

Files! Files!

15 DOZEN SEPERIOR ENGLISH FILES. and BILES, for sale at moderate prices.

Also, a let of splendid CAST STEEL. SMITH & JONES.

Powder! Powder!

tf

UIRST RATE article of RIFLE POWD R June 21